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ABSTRACT

Based on selected data from the 1970 census, this report provides a general description of Chicago's Spanish-speaking population's: (1) general population characteristics; (2) age and family characteristics; (3) income; (4) labor force characteristics; (5) education; and (6) housing. Using the Census Bureau's definition of Spanish speaking (all persons whose mother tongue is Spanish), the report covers geographic distribution, migration patterns, ethnic and racial composition, citizenship, age, family size and structure, employment status, occupation, industry, earnings, transportation to work, income, poverty status, per capita income, academic achievement, persons per room, plumbing facilities, renters, and home owners. Comparisons are made to the: (1) suburban portion of the 8-county Chicago metropolitan area--Cook, DuPage, McHenry, Kane, Lake, and Will Counties in Illinois; Lake and Porter Counties in Indiana; (2) major cities of New York, Los Angeles, San Antonio, Miami, and Houston which have large Spanish-speaking populations; and (3) national totals. Comparisons are also made to Chicago's non-Spanish-speaking population where meaningful and to 1960 Census data where possible. (NQ)

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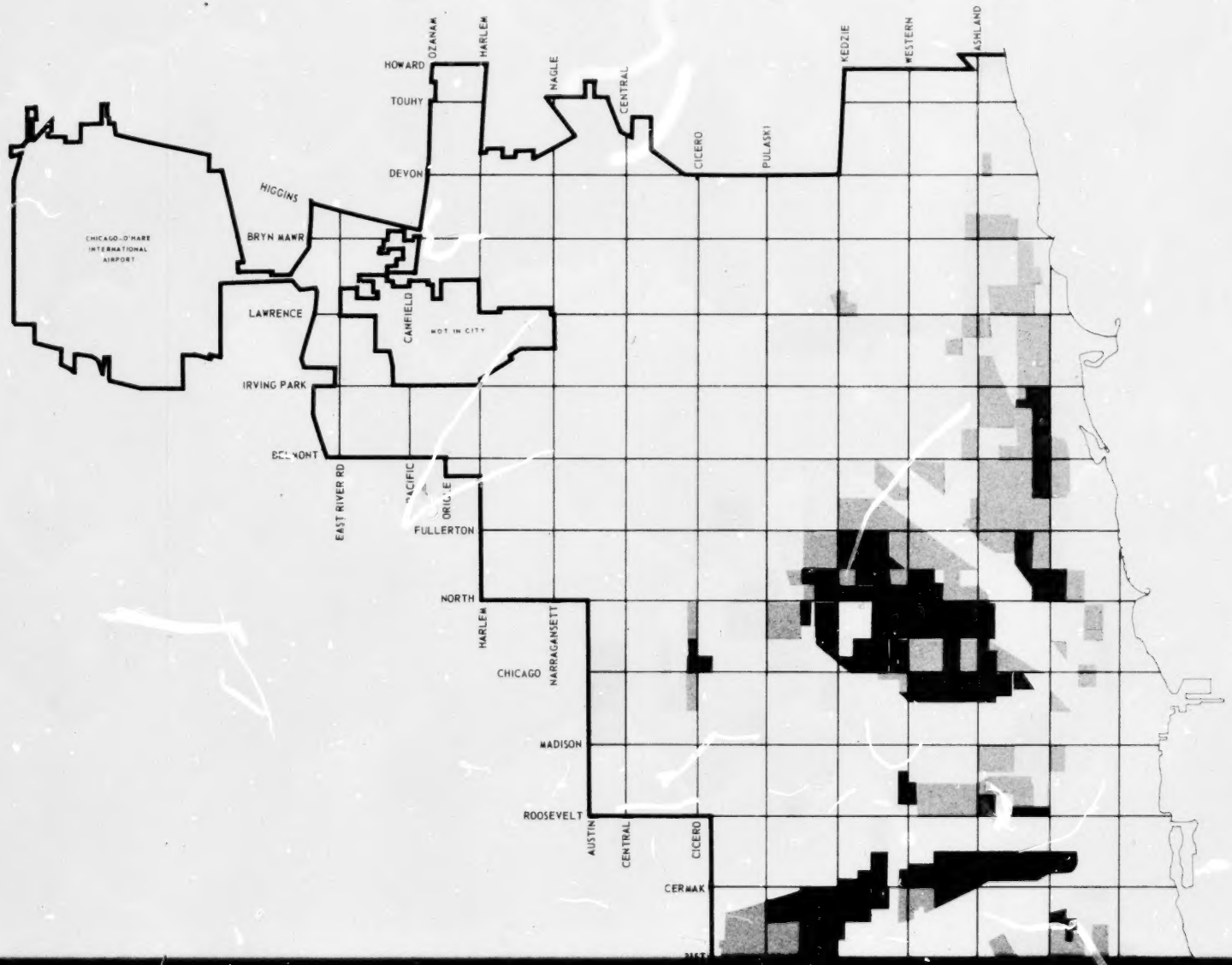
SPANISH-SPEAKING IN CHICAGO -1970



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PERCENT OF SPANISH - SPEAKING TO TOTAL POPULATION

- 5.1% - 10.0%
- 10.1% - 25.0%
- 25.1% - 40.0%
- 40.1% - 100.0%

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SCALE IN MILES

The preparation of this report was financed in part through a comprehensive planning grant from the Department of Housing and Urban Development under a contract with the Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission.

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chicago's spanish-speaking population selected statistics

Chicago is unique in that it is the only major city in the U. S. with substantial percentages of all the major ethnic groups constituting the Spanish-speaking population of the nation.

city of chicago

DEPARTMENT OF DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

SEPTEMBER 1973

The preparation of this report was financed in part through a comprehensive planning grant from the Department of Housing and Urban Development under a contract with the Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission.

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Mayor Richard J. Daley with Mexican Independence Day Queen - 1972...

PREFACE

This report was prepared in order to provide a general description of the characteristics of the Spanish-speaking population of the city of Chicago. It is based on selected data from the 1970 census and it describes general population characteristics, the makeup of the Spanish-speaking population (Mexican, Puerto-Rican, Cuban, etc.), citizenship, mobility, transportation to work, housing, education and school enrollment, employment status, occupation and industry of the employed, income and poverty status. Comparisons are made to: the suburban portion of the eight-county Chicago metropolitan area including Cook County outside Chicago, DuPage, McHenry, Kane, Lake, and Will Counties in Illinois, and Lake and Porter Counties in Indiana; several other major cities with large Spanish-speaking populations (New York, Los Angeles, San Antonio, Miami and Houston); and national totals. Comparisons are also made to the non-Spanish-speaking population of Chicago where meaningful and to 1960 census data where possible. The report has been prepared in both Spanish language and English language versions.

This is the first in a series of projected publications on the Spanish-speaking population of Chicago. Additional studies will be undertaken by the Department of Development and Planning in collaboration with the School of Social Service Administration of the University of Chicago.

For the purposes of the report, the general definition of Spanish-speaking is the same as the Census Bureau's definition of the Spanish language population. It includes all those persons who reported Spanish as their mother tongue, that is, the language usually spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child. Also included are all other persons in families in which the head or the wife of the head reported Spanish as his or her mother tongue. For example, under this definition a family where the husband's mother tongue was English, the wife's mother tongue was Spanish, and the children were taught only English, all family members would be included as part of the Spanish-speaking population because the wife's mother tongue was Spanish.

The population figures in the report are based on data from official U.S. Bureau of the Census sources. As in all previous censuses, a certain portion of the population was not counted for a number of reasons. Nationwide, the Census Bureau has estimated that the undercount (those not counted) was 2.5% for the total population, with 1.9% for the white population, and 7.7% for the black population. The Bureau was not able to estimate the undercount for any subdivisions of the country (states, cities, etc.), nor for any other minority such as the Spanish-speaking population. However, it is generally believed that minority populations in the large cities had substantially higher undercount rates than the country as a whole. It is thus probable that the undercount rate among Chicago's Spanish-speaking population was at least 10% and might have been considerably higher.

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GENERAL POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

TOTAL POPULATION

According to the 1970 U.S. Census, the Spanish-speaking population of the city of Chicago was 247,343. This represented 7.3% of the city's total population of 3,369,359. There are no exactly comparable figures for the Spanish-speaking population in 1960. However, based on available census data it has been estimated that there were approximately 110,000 Spanish-speaking in Chicago in 1960. Therefore, the population increase over the decade was a very substantial 137,000 or 125%.

In the suburban portion of the eight-county Chicago metropolitan area in 1970, there were 116,496 Spanish-speaking persons, 2.7% of the total population. It is estimated that in 1960 the Spanish-speaking population of the suburbs was 55,000, resulting in a population increase of approximately 110% over the ten year period.

FIGURE 1. SPANISH-SPEAKING POPULATION IN MAJOR CITIES AND U.S.

	SPANISH-SPEAKING POPULATION	PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION
New York	1,278,630	16.2%
Los Angeles	481,668	17.1%
San Antonio	335,950	51.4%
CHICAGO	247,343	7.3%
Miami	151,914	45.4%
Houston	139,624	11.3%
U.S. TOTAL	9,589,216	4.7%

Chicago ranked fourth in total Spanish-speaking population among central cities in the U.S. in 1970. It ranked behind New York, Los Angeles, and San Antonio, as shown in Figure 1. As the figure also shows, Chicago ranked last on a percentage basis among the major cities listed. The total population of the Spanish-speaking in the U.S. was 9.6 million in 1970, 4.7% of the total population.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

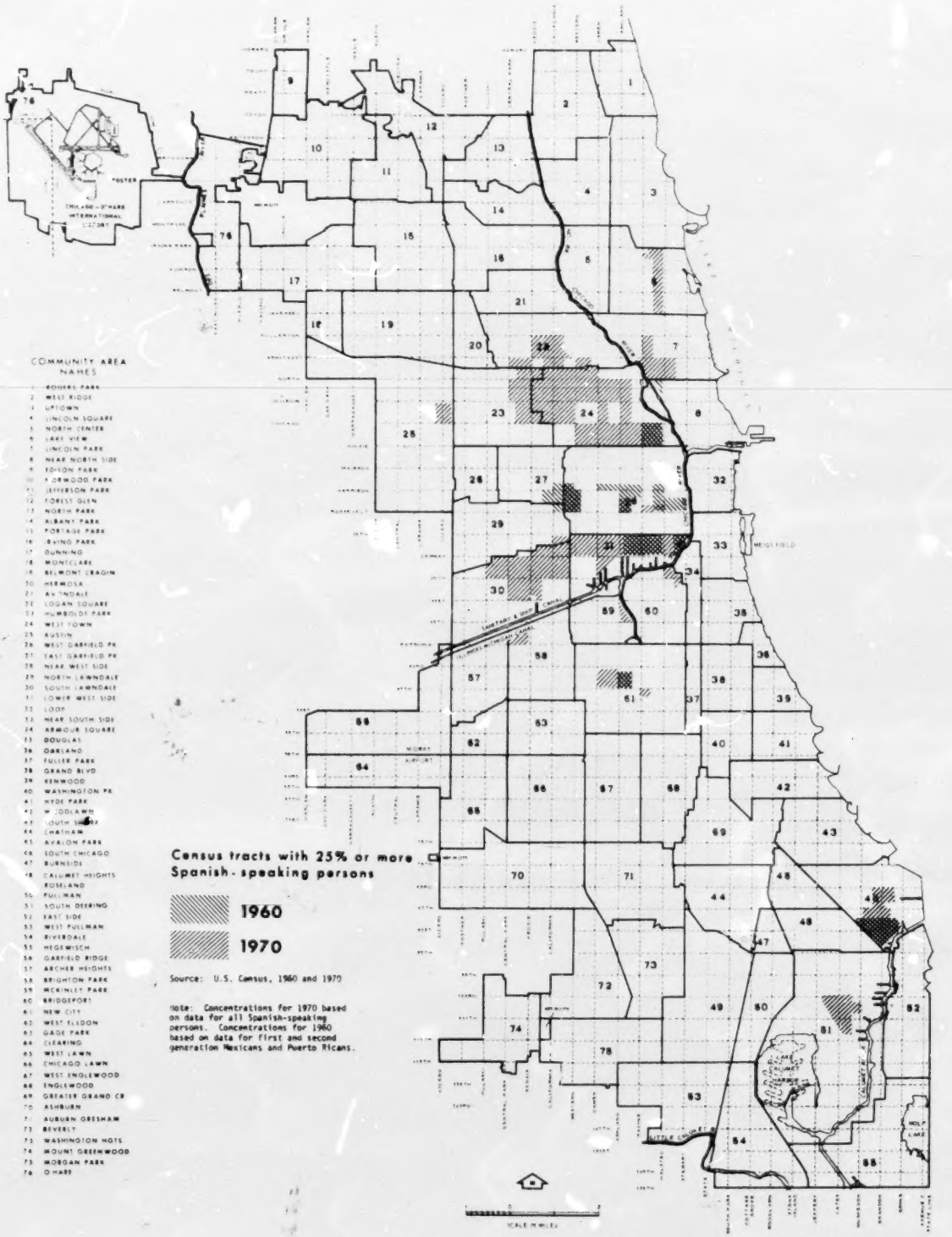
The city has several major concentrations of Spanish-speaking. These concentrations are shown on Map 1. The largest concentration is in the contiguous community areas of West Town, Humboldt Park and Logan Square. The Spanish-speaking population of this area as of the 1970 census was approximately 76,000 or 27% of the total population of the area and is predominantly Puerto-Rican.

Another concentration is located in the community areas of Lower West Side and South Lawndale (centered along 18th and 26th Streets). This area has a

FIGURE 2. SPANISH-SPEAKING POPULATION CONCENTRATIONS IN CHICAGO'S COMMUNITY AREAS AND SUBURBS

AREA	SPANISH-SPEAKING POPULATION	PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION
CHICAGO COMMUNITY AREAS		
West Town	48,900	39.2%
Lower West Side (18th St. or Pilsen area)	24,463	55.0%
South Lawndale(26th St. or Little Village area)	20,044	31.9%
Logan Square	15,765	17.8%
Lakeview	15,504	13.5%
Uptown	14,814	10.9%
South Chicago	11,906	26.1%
Humboldt Park	11,122	15.5%
Lincoln Park	9,880	14.6%
New City (47th and Ashland)	7,811	12.8%
Near West Side	6,989	8.9%
Remainder of City	60,145	2.4%
CITY TOTAL	247,343	7.3%
SUBURBAN AREAS		
Gary	14,241	8.1%
East Chicago	12,582	26.8%
Aurora	5,412	7.3%
Waukegan	4,680	7.2%
Joliet	3,195	4.1%
Elgin	2,933	5.3%
Chicago Heights	2,884	7.1%
Blue Island	1,745	7.6%
Remainder of Suburban Area	68,824	1.9%
SUBURBAN TOTAL	116,496	2.7%
METROPOLITAN TOTAL	363,839	4.8%

MAP 1
MAJOR CONCENTRATIONS of spanish-speaking IN 1960 & 1970



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total population of 107,000 of which the Spanish-speaking, who are mostly Mexican-Americans, comprise 44,500 or 41% of the total population.

The third largest Spanish-speaking area, more dispersed than the preceding two, lies along the western edges of the north lake shore community areas of Lincoln Park, Lakeview and Uptown. Some 40,000 Spanish-speaking persons live in this area and make up 13% of the total population. The Spanish-speaking in the area are primarily of Puerto-Rican origin except in Uptown where there are over 4,000 Cubans.

Two other concentrations of Spanish-speaking in the city are in New City (47th and Ashland) and in South Chicago, both primarily Mexican-American. The Spanish-speaking in South Chicago number about 12,000 or 26% of the total population. In New City they number 8,000 or 13% of the total population.

The Near West Side is another area of Spanish-speaking population concentration although its Spanish-speaking population declined both absoluetely and relatively between 1960 and 1970. In 1970, there were approximately 7,000 Spanish-speaking in the area, mostly of Mexican origin, and they represented 9% of the total population of the area.

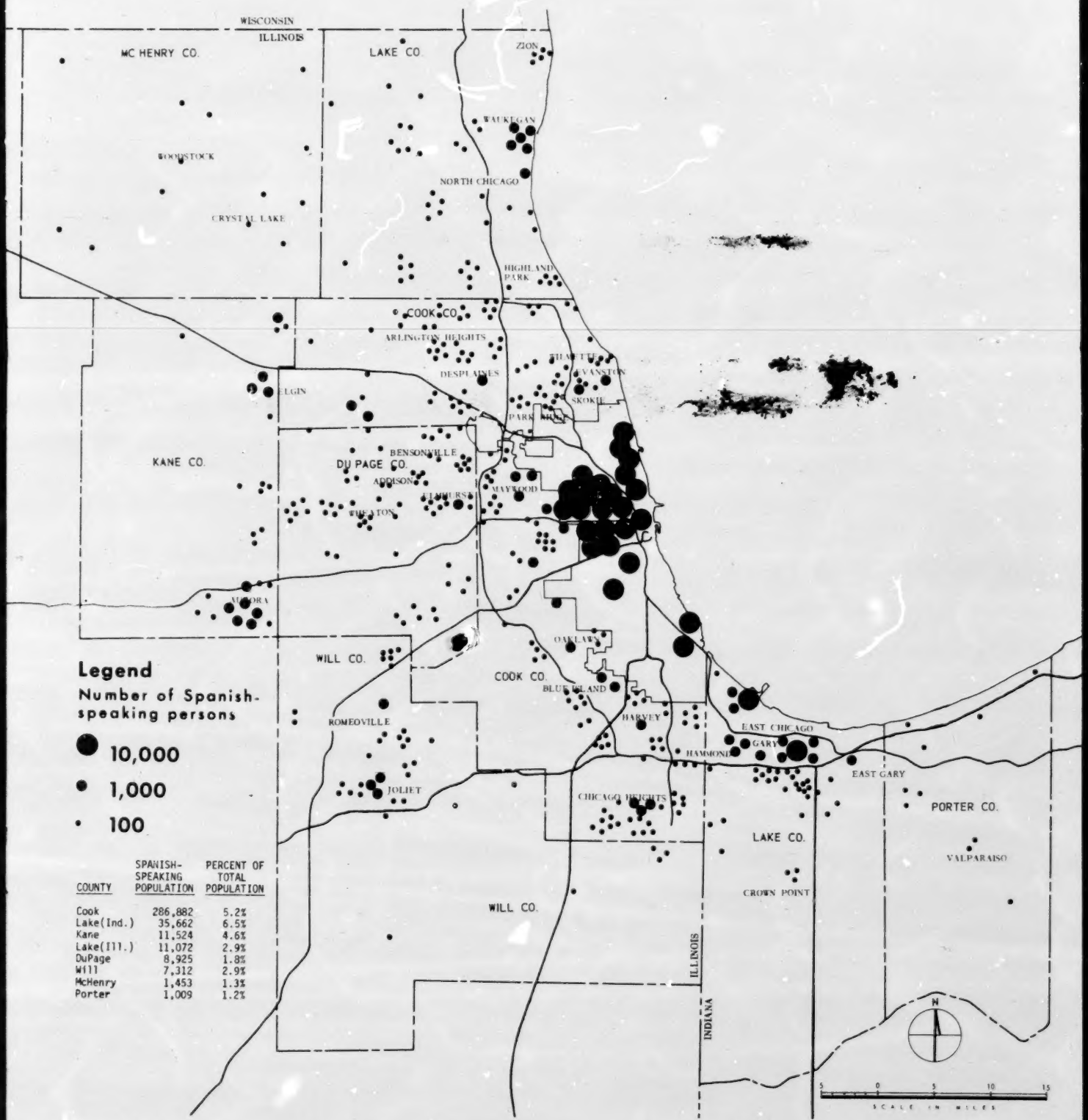
There are also several smaller concentrations of Spanish-speaking in various other community areas as indicated on Map 1.

There are also Spanish-speaking concentrations in the suburbs of Aurora, Waukegan, Joliet, Elgin, Chicago Heights, and Blue Island in Illinois, and Gary and East Chicago in Indiana, all of which are predominantly Mexican-American. Population figures are shown in Figure 2.

A comparison of 1960 and 1970 census data shows that the Spanish-speaking population increased significantly over the decade in most of the concentrations mentioned above. Areas which lost substantial Spanish-speaking population from 1960 to 1970 were the Near West Side with an estimated loss of 9,000, East and West Garfield Park with a loss of 8,000 in total, Woodlawn with 2,000, and the Near North Side with 2,000.

Most of the Spanish-speaking concentrations in Chicago are expanding in area as well as in population. The near northwest concentration is expanding northwest along Milwaukee Avenue and west towards the city limits. The southwest concentration (18th - 26th Streets area) is expanding southwesterly towards the city limits and southward along Halsted. The northside concentration is advancing farther north. The 47th and Ashland and South Chicago concentrations are slowly expanding outwards.

MAP 2
SPANISH-SPEAKING IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA - 1970



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Number of Spanish-speaking persons

- ● 10,000
- • 1,000
- · 100

COUNTY	SPANISH-SPEAKING POPULATION	PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION
Cook	286,882	5.2%
Lake(Ind.)	35,662	6.5%
Kane	11,524	4.6%
Lake(Ill.)	11,072	2.9%
DuPage	8,925	1.8%
Will	7,312	2.9%
McHenry	1,453	1.3%
Porter	1,009	1.2%

MIGRATION PATTERNS

The Spanish-speaking are a highly mobile population. Seventy-two percent or 152,490 of the Spanish-speaking population five years old and over living in the city in 1970 had moved since 1965. On the other hand, the percentage of the non-Spanish-speaking Chicago population that had moved from 1965 to 1970 was only 46%. Some 87,500 or 41% of the Spanish-speaking had lived in a different house within the city in 1965; 4,800 or 2% had lived within the Chicago metropolitan area but outside the city; 11,800 or 6% had lived in the U.S. outside the metropolitan area; and 33,500 or 16% had lived abroad or in Puerto Rico. Nationwide, 58% of the Spanish-speaking population had moved since 1965 and 7% had lived abroad or in Puerto Rico.

In comparison to the other large cities, as Figure 4 indicates, the Spanish-speaking population of Chicago had the second highest percentage of people who had moved between 1965 and 1970.

FIGURE 3. RESIDENTIAL MOBILITY OF CHICAGO'S SPANISH-SPEAKING AND NON-SPANISH-SPEAKING POPULATIONS BETWEEN 1965 AND 1970

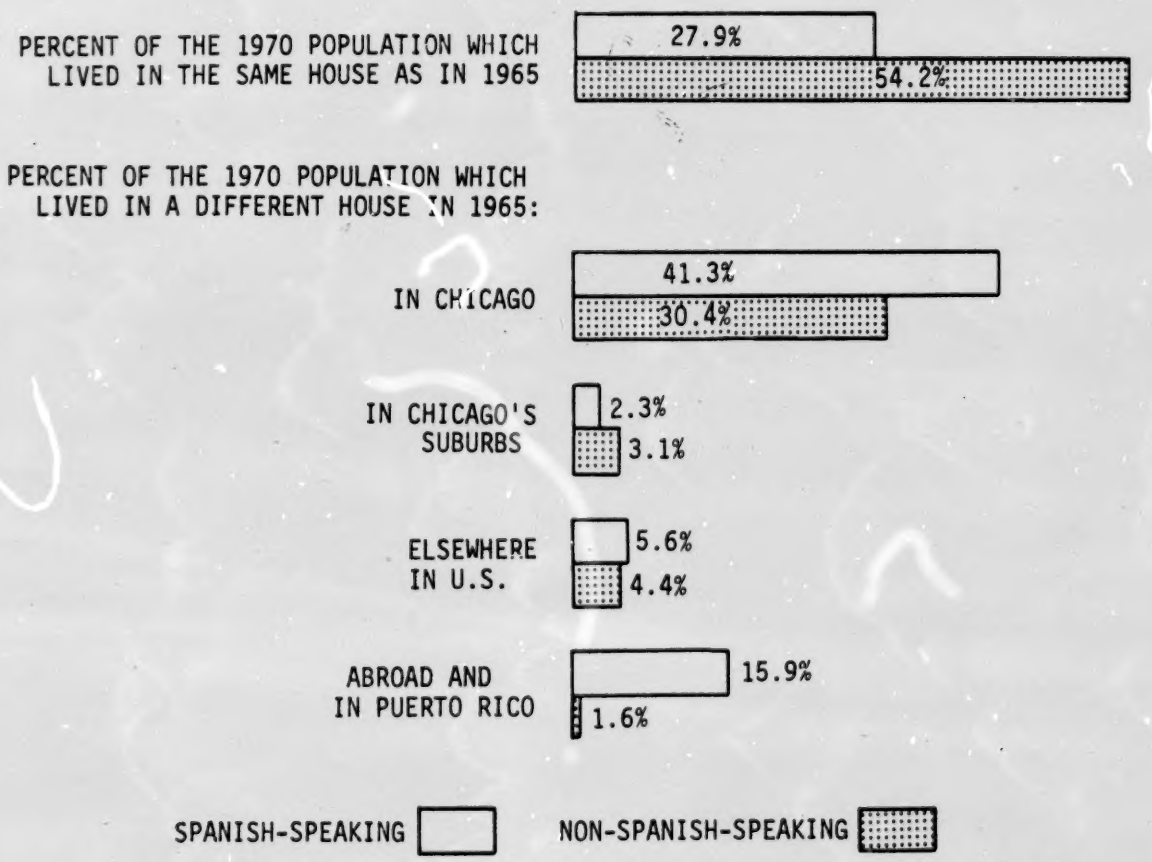

FIGURE 4. RESIDENTIAL MOBILITY OF THE SPANISH-SPEAKING POPULATION BETWEEN 1965-1970 IN MAJOR CITIES

CITY	SAME HOUSE AS 1965	DIFFERENT HOUSE			
		SAME CITY	SUBURBS	ELSEWHERE IN U.S.	ABROAD AND PUERTO RICO
San Antonio	54.4%	31.9%	1.7%	6.4%	2.1%
New York	44.9%	40.5%	0.2%	0.9%	7.5%
Los Angeles	37.8%	30.8%	7.1%	7.3%	12.0%
Houston	36.7%	32.5%	3.1%	17.2%	5.0%
CHICAGO	27.9%	41.3%	2.3%	5.6%	15.9%
Miami	19.0%	25.1%	3.4%	7.2%	38.6%

ETHNIC AND RACIAL COMPOSITION

In 1970, the largest group among Chicago's Spanish-speaking population was of Mexican origin. Migration of Mexicans to Chicago began during the 1920's and by 1930 there were about 20,000 persons of Mexican foreign stock (first and second generation) in Chicago. This group of 1st and 2nd generation Mexicans decreased in number during the depression years but began increasing again during World War II and through the 1950's and 1960's to reach 45,000 by 1960 and 80,000 in 1970. In addition there were about 25,000 persons of third generation or more in 1970 for a total Mexican-American population of 106,000 or 43% of the total Spanish-speaking in Chicago.

The Puerto Ricans began arriving in Chicago in large numbers after World War II. In 1960 they numbered 32,000 and by 1970 they had increased to 78,000 or 32% of the total Spanish-speaking population. At the present time (1973), the Puerto Ricans have probably surpassed the first and second generation Mexican-Americans in total population as the result of the continuance of the relatively greater rate of increase that occurred from 1960 to 1970.

The Cuban population of Chicago increased dramatically from about 2,000 in 1960 to about 15,000 in 1970. There was also a significant increase in the Spanish-speaking population from other Latin American countries. In 1960 there were about 5,000 persons from the Spanish-speaking countries in Central and South America and the Caribbean excluding Mexico, Puerto Rico and Cuba. By 1970 that number had increased to 15,000. About 2,700 of Chicago's Spanish-speaking in 1970 originated from countries outside the western hemisphere, such as Spain and the Philippines.

The remainder of the Spanish-speaking population as defined by the Bureau of the Census, approximately 30,000 or 12%, were those persons whose mother tongue was not Spanish but who lived in a household where Spanish was the mother tongue of the head or the wife of the head.

Slightly over half (51%) of the Spanish-speaking population in the Chicago suburbs in 1970 were of Mexican origin, 14% were Puerto Rican, 4% Cuban,

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7% were Spanish-speaking of other origin (South America, etc.), and 24% were non-Spanish-speaking persons living in Spanish-speaking households.

In the U.S. as a whole, there were 4.5 million persons of Mexican origin, 1.4 million Puerto Ricans, 540 thousand Cubans, 800 thousand from other parts of the Americas, Europe, etc., and 1.8 million non-Spanish-speaking persons living in Spanish-speaking households.

Among the U.S. cities listed in this report for comparative purposes, Chicago is the only one with a substantial population of both Mexican-Americans (43%) and Puerto Ricans (32%). Most of New York's Spanish-speaking population is Puerto Rican (70%). Cities whose Spanish-speaking population is predominantly of Mexican origin are Los Angeles (75%), San Antonio (92%), and Houston (77%). Miami's Spanish-speaking population is mostly Cuban (85%).

In the city of Chicago the racial composition of the Spanish-speaking population in 1970, as defined by the Bureau of the Census, was 94% White, 4% Black, and 2% Other.

FIGURE 5. ORIGIN OF THE SPANISH-SPEAKING POPULATION OF CHICAGO

PLACE OF ORIGIN	FOREIGN BORN	FOREIGN PARENTAGE	NATIVE PARENTAGE	TOTAL	PERCENT
Mexico	38,556	42,268	25,000	106,000	43%
Puerto Rico	- 0 -	- 0 -	78,372	78,372	32%
Cuba	11,798	2,093	1,000	15,000	6%
Other American	10,980	3,111	1,000	15,000	6%
Other (Europe, etc.)	1,500	800	200	2,700	1%
Non-Spanish Origin	2,200	6,700	20,500	30,000	12%
TOTAL	66,754	55,111	125,478	247,343	100.0%

NOTE: Rounded-off numbers are estimates derived from Census sources. Column totals are official 1970 census figures. Columns do not necessarily add because of estimates.

CITIZENSHIP

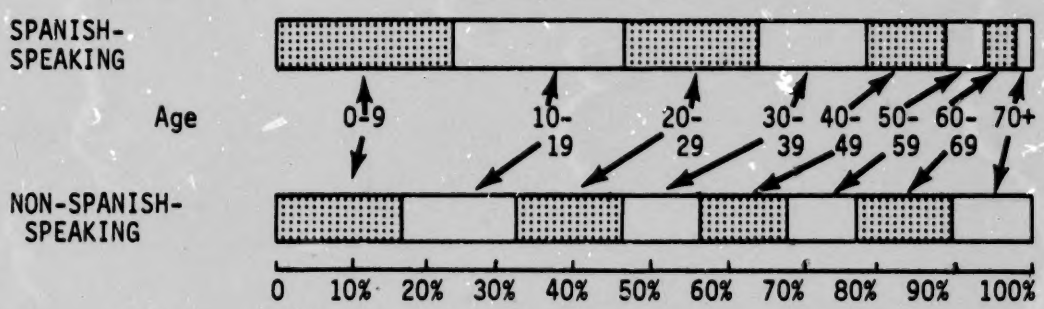
In 1970, almost 200,000 or 80% of the total Spanish-speaking population of Chicago were citizens. About 180,000 were native citizens including 67,000 Mexican-Americans and the 78,000 Puerto Ricans. The remaining 20,000 citizens, 30% of the total foreign-born Spanish-speaking population in the city, were naturalized citizens. By comparison 69% of the total foreign-born non-Spanish-speaking population were naturalized citizens.

AGE AND FAMILY CHARACTERISTICS

AGE COMPOSITION

One of the most distinctive characteristics of the Spanish-speaking population in Chicago is their relative youthfulness. In 1970 the median age of the Spanish-speaking population was 20.3 years. This was 10 years lower than that for the non-Spanish-speaking population (30.5 years). Moreover, 46% of the Spanish-speaking population were under 18 compared with 31% for the non-Spanish-speaking.

FIGURE 6. AGE COMPOSITION OF THE SPANISH-SPEAKING AND NON-SPANISH-SPEAKING POPULATIONS OF CHICAGO



Chicago's Spanish-speaking population was slightly older as a group than that of the Spanish-speaking population of the suburbs where the median age was 19.3. As Figure 7 indicates, the median age of Chicago's Spanish-speaking population was less than that of New York, Miami, Los Angeles and the U.S. as a whole, but greater than that of Houston and San Antonio.

FAMILY SIZE

For Chicago's Spanish-speaking population, the average number of persons per family was 4.4 in 1970, a figure considerably higher than the 3.5 for the non-Spanish-speaking population of the city.

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In the suburbs, Spanish-speaking families were slightly larger than those in the city and had on an average 4.6 persons per family. As Figure 8 indicates, San Antonio and Houston had larger-sized families than Chicago, while Los Angeles, New York and Miami had smaller ones.

A comparison of Figures 7 and 8 shows that the average family size was positively correlated with the proportion of children under 18. One exception was the Spanish-speaking population of New York City which had a relatively high proportion of children under 18 but a relatively low average family size due to the large number of single parent families (see Figure 9).

FIGURE 7. MEDIAN AGE AND PERCENT UNDER 18 OF THE SPANISH-SPEAKING POPULATION IN MAJOR CITIES AND THE U.S.

CITY	MEDIAN AGE	PERCENT UNDER 18
Houston	19.9	46.5%
San Antonio	20.0	46.0%
CHICAGO	20.3	45.8%
New York	21.0	44.6%
Los Angeles	23.5	40.3%
Miami	35.4	28.0%
U.S. TOTAL	20.7	45.0%

FIGURE 8. AVERAGE FAMILY SIZE FOR THE SPANISH-SPEAKING POPULATION IN MAJOR CITIES AND THE U.S.

CITY	AVERAGE NO. OF PERSONS PER FAMILY
San Antonio	4.50
Houston	4.42
CHICAGO	4.37
Los Angeles	3.94
New York	3.82
Miami	3.56
U.S. TOTAL	4.29

FAMILY STRUCTURE

The presence of family members other than the husband, wife, and children, such as grandparents and married children, is sometimes given as the reason for large families among the Spanish-speaking. This was not the case nation-wide

and even less so in Chicago. In Chicago, family members, apart from husband, wife, and their unmarried children, amounted to 6% of the total family population as compared to 7% for the non-Spanish-speaking. Children, on the other hand, represented 52% of Chicago's Spanish-speaking family members vs. only 42% for the non-Spanish-speaking. In the U.S. other family members represented 10% of both the Spanish-speaking and non-Spanish-speaking family population.

FIGURE 9. SELECTED FAMILY STRUCTURE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SPANISH-SPEAKING POPULATION IN MAJOR CITIES AND THE U.S.

CITY	PERCENT SINGLE PARENT FAMILIES	PERCENT UNDER 18 LIVING WITH ONE OR NO PARENT
New York	33.3%	39.4%
Los Angeles	22.3%	24.0%
San Antonio	19.4%	21.7%
CHICAGO	17.3%	20.0%
Miami	17.0%	19.3%
Houston	13.6%	16.1%
U.S. TOTAL	17.3%	20.5%

The incidence of subfamilies among the Spanish-speaking was also relatively low. A subfamily is a family (married couple or one parent plus their children) related to and living in the same housing unit with another family. An example would be a married couple living with the wife's parents. Data from the 1970 census indicates that only 2.5% or 1,347 of the Spanish-speaking families in Chicago had subfamilies living with them. This compares to 3% for the non-Spanish-speaking.

The generalization that Spanish-speaking families are more stable than average seems to hold true in Chicago. In 1970, slightly over 17% of the Spanish-speaking families were single-parent families compared to 23% for the non-Spanish-speaking. Of those Spanish-speaking persons 14 years old and over who had ever been married, 9% were either separated or divorced in 1970 compared with 12% of the non-Spanish-speaking. Furthermore, 20% of the Spanish-speaking children under 18 were living with one parent or no parent compared to almost 30% for the non-Spanish-speaking.

In Chicago's suburbs 8% of the Spanish-speaking families were of the single-parent type. New York, Los Angeles and San Antonio had higher percentages of single-parent families than Chicago, and Miami and Houston had lower percentages.

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INCOME

FAMILY INCOME

The income of Spanish-speaking families as a group in 1969 was less than the income of the remainder of the families in Chicago regardless of the specific income measure used -- median family income, proportion with low incomes, or per capita income.

Chicago's Spanish-speaking families had a median income in 1969 of $8,369 compared to $10,394 for the non-Spanish-speaking. In Chicago's suburbs the median for Spanish-speaking families was $10,908, considerably more than that for the city. Nation-wide the median was $7,534 for the Spanish-speaking, somewhat less than the median for Chicago. Chicago's Spanish-speaking population had the highest median family income among the six cities with large Spanish-speaking concentrations.

The proportion (63%) of Spanish-speaking families in Chicago with an income under $10,000 was greater than that for the non-Spanish-speaking (47%). There were relatively fewer (25% vs. 28%) in the intermediate category ($10,000 to $15,000). In the highest income range ($15,000 and over) there was only half the proportion of Spanish-speaking families (12%) as there was non-Spanish-speaking (24%).

FIGURE 10. INCOME IN 1969 OF THE SPANISH-SPEAKING POPULATION IN MAJOR CITIES AND THE U.S.

CITY	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME	PERCENT OF FAMILIES UNDER POVERTY LEVEL	PER CAPITA INCOME
CHICAGO	$8,369	15.6%	$2,218
Los Angeles	$8,241	15.0%	$2,474
Houston	$8,119	15.9%	$2,189
Miami	$7,116	17.1%	$2,265
San Antonio	$6,438	25.3%	$1,611
New York	$5,575	30.4%	$1,739
U.S. TOTAL	$7,534	20.4%	$2,065

FIGURE 11. FAMILY INCOME BY SELECTED RANGES FOR THE SPANISH-SPEAKING AND NON-SPANISH-SPEAKING POPULATIONS OF CHICAGO

INCOME CATEGORY	SPANISH-SPEAKING	NON-SPANISH-SPEAKING
Under $4,000	8,391 (15.7%)	103,441 (13.3%)
$4,000 -$ 6,999	11,691 (21.9%)	114,649 (14.8%)
$7,000 -$ 9,999	13,566 (25.3%)	148,391 (19.2%)
$10,000-$14,999	13,365 (25.0%)	220,783 (28.5%)
$15,000 And Over	6,460 (12.1%)	185,704 (24.2%)

POVERTY

Using a definition of poverty (shown in Figure 12), which includes family size in addition to income, the Census Bureau classified 16% of Chicago's Spanish-speaking families as having an income below the poverty level. This was about 50% higher than the figure for non-Spanish-speaking families (10%). As Figure 10 indicates, Los Angeles had the lowest percentage of those in poverty, followed closely by Chicago. In Chicago's suburbs 7% of the Spanish-speaking families were under the poverty level. Nationally the poverty rate for the Spanish-speaking was 20%.

In 1970, 32% of Chicago's Spanish-speaking families in poverty were receiving public assistance in comparison to 37% for the non-Spanish-speaking. Nationwide, comparable percentages were 30% for the Spanish-speaking and 21% for the non-Spanish-speaking.

FIGURE 12. POVERTY LEVEL IN 1969, BY SIZE OF FAMILY AND SEX OF HEAD, FOR NON-FARM FAMILIES IN THE U.S.

FAMILY SIZE	TOTAL	MALE HEAD	FEMALE HEAD
All families	$3,410	$3,451	$3,082
2 persons	2,383	2,394	2,320
3 persons	2,924	2,937	2,830
4 persons	3,743	3,745	3,725
5 persons	4,415	4,418	4,377
6 persons	4,958	4,962	4,917
7 or more persons	6,101	6,116	5,952

NOTE: Those under the poverty level are considered to be in poverty.

PER CAPITA INCOME

In Chicago the per capita or average income per Spanish-speaking person was $2,218, approximately $1,300 less than the $3,515 for the non-Spanish-speaking. Comparable figures for the suburbs were $2,755 and $4,092 respectively. Among the six cities with a large Spanish-speaking population, Chicago ranked third in per capita income behind Los Angeles and Miami (See Figure 10). The principal reason Chicago ranked first in median family income but third in per capita income is because Chicago had relatively larger families than either Los Angeles or Miami.

ZAPATA
JUAREZ
VILLA
ARTES GRAFICAS
CHICANO LATIN
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MOVIMIENTOS CHICANO
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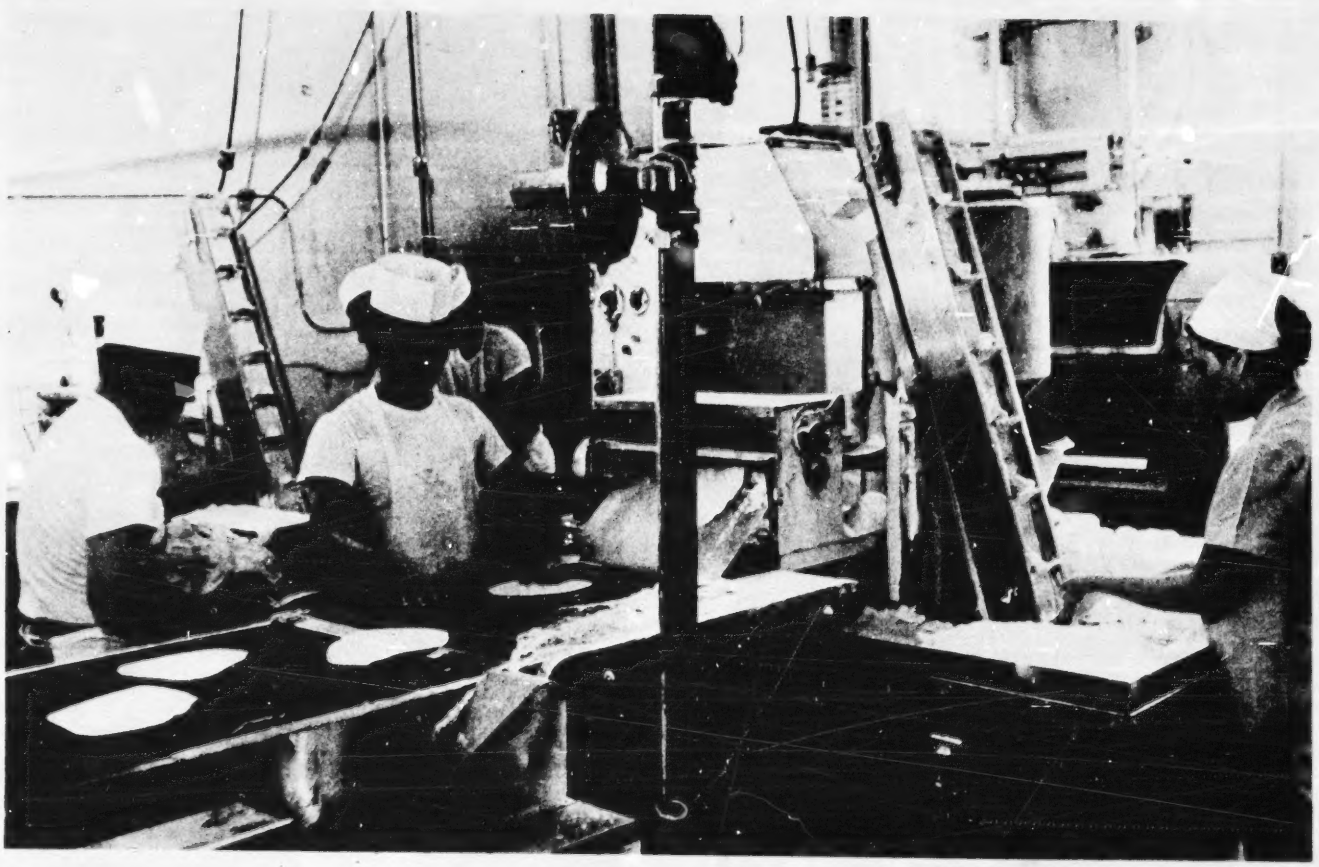


Labor Force Characteristics

PARTICIPATION RATE

The participation of Chicago's Spanish-speaking population in the labor force in 1970 was relatively high. Some 64% of the Spanish-speaking persons 16 years and older were in the labor force compared to 60% of the non-Spanish-speaking. The rate for Spanish-speaking males at 84% was considerably higher than that for non-Spanish-speaking males (76%). However, the rate for females was lower than that for non-Spanish-speaking females (44% vs. 47%). In the Chicago suburbs the participation rate of 65% for the total Spanish-speaking population 16 years old and over was also higher than the 63% for the non-Spanish-speaking.

Compared with the other five cities, Chicago's Spanish-speaking males with a participation rate of 84% ranked second after Houston. The participation rate for females ranked third after Miami and Los Angeles. Chicago's participation rate was also higher than the national average for both males and females.

FIGURE 13. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES FOR THE SPANISH-SPEAKING POPULATION 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN MAJOR CITIES AND U.S.

	MALES	FEMALES
Houston	85.0%	40.6%
CHICAGO	84.3%	43.7%
Miami	81.3%	50.1%
Los Angeles	79.5%	45.1%
San Antonio	76.6%	35.7%
New York	71.5%	28.0%
U.S. TOTAL	78.3%	38.1%

UNEMPLOYMENT

The unemployment rate of 6.0% among Chicago's Spanish-speaking labor force was higher than the 4.3% for the non-Spanish-speaking. This was true for both males (5.3% vs. 4.0%), and females (7.5% vs. 4.6%).

In the suburbs the unemployment rate for the Spanish-speaking was 4.6%, again higher than the 4.0% for the non-Spanish-speaking. For males it was 3.3% and 2.2% respectively, and females had rates of 7.3% and 3.8%.

The average unemployment rate for the Spanish-speaking in the U.S. was 6.6% compared with 4.4% for the total population. Figure 14 indicates that Chicago ranked fourth among U.S. cities and was slightly under the national average.

There is also some indication of underemployment from available census sources. For example, 65% of the employed Spanish-speaking males in Chicago worked a full 50 to 52 weeks during 1969 as compared to 70% for non-Spanish-speaking males. This compares with the national average of 62% for Spanish-speaking males and 67% for non-Spanish-speaking males.

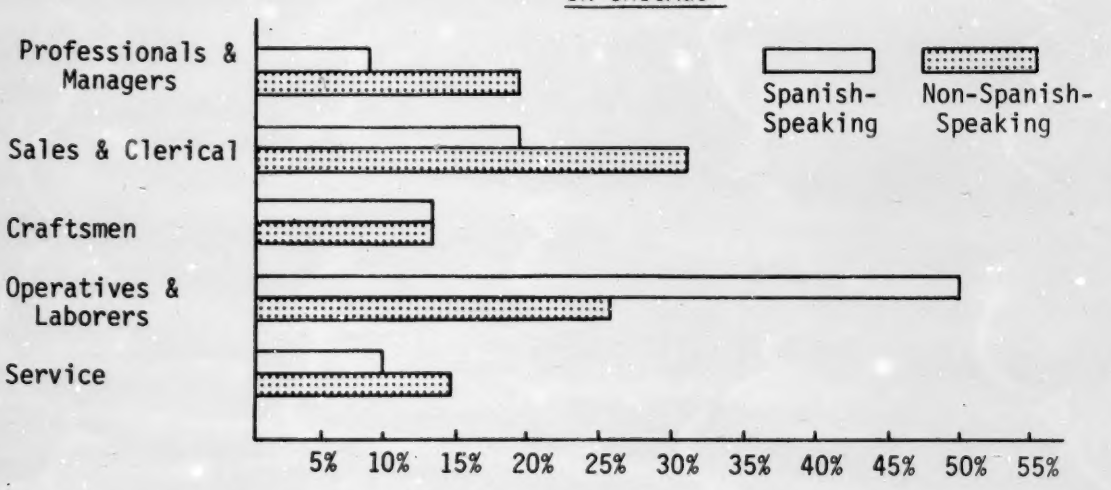
FIGURE 14. UNEMPLOYMENT RATES OF THE SPANISH-SPEAKING CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN MAJOR CITIES AND U.S.

	TOTAL	MALES	FEMALES
Houston	3.2%	2.7%	4.2%
Miami	4.7%	3.4%	6.3%
San Antonio	4.9%	4.2%	6.2%
CHICAGO	6.0%	5.3%	7.5%
New York	6.7%	6.2%	7.8%
Los Angeles	7.6%	7.4%	7.9%
U.S. TOTAL	6.6%	5.8%	8.1%

OCCUPATION

Spanish-speaking workers in Chicago were concentrated in low-skilled blue collar occupations in 1970. Figure 15 shows that about 50% of Spanish-speaking workers in 1970 were operatives and laborers as compared to only 26% for non-Spanish-speaking workers. In this class of workers, the rate for Spanish-speaking males was 53% vs. 30% for non-Spanish-speaking males. The gap was even greater for females -- 47% vs. 17%.

FIGURE 15. OCCUPATIONS OF SPANISH-SPEAKING AND NON-SPANISH-SPEAKING WORKERS IN CHICAGO



The Spanish-speaking were greatly under-represented in the white collar occupations. For example, only eight percent of Chicago's Spanish-speaking were professionals or managers compared with 19% for the non-Spanish-speaking. Similarly, approximately 19% of Spanish-speaking workers, mostly females, were in clerical or sales positions compared to thirty-one percent for the non-Spanish-speaking.

FIGURE 16. OCCUPATIONS OF THE SPANISH-SPEAKING IN MAJOR CITIES AND U.S.

CITY	PROFESSIONALS & MANAGERS	SALES & CLERICAL	CRAFTSMEN	OPERATIVES & LABORERS	SERVICES
Houston	14.4%	23.9%	17.7%	30.4%	13.4%
Los Angeles	13.3%	21.7%	13.9%	36.8%	12.3%
Miami	11.8%	22.1%	13.9%	35.1%	15.9%
San Antonio	11.6%	24.5%	18.0%	29.3%	16.2%
New York	8.0%	25.3%	11.3%	36.7%	18.4%
CHICAGO	7.9%	18.5%	13.1%	50.6%	9.9%
U.S. TOTAL	14.1%	20.4%	13.7%	31.9%	15.2%

About 13% of Spanish-speaking workers were in the crafts, which was about the same percentage as that of the non-Spanish-speaking. However, an analysis of individual crafts shows some differences between the types of jobs held by Spanish-speaking and non-Spanish-speaking workers. A somewhat greater proportion of the Spanish-speaking craftsmen were mechanics. More of the non-Spanish-speaking were construction workers.

FIGURE 17. INDUSTRY OF SPANISH-SPEAKING AND NON-SPANISH-SPEAKING WORKERS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN CHICAGO AND SUBURBS

INDUSTRY	SPANISH - SPEAKING		NON-SPANISH-SPEAKING	
	CHICAGO	SUBURBS	CHICAGO	SUBURBS
Construction	2.3%	4.3%	3.8%	5.9%
Manufacturing	56.5%	53.4%	30.5%	33.0%
Durable	38.6%	40.9%	18.5%	22.9%
Non-Durable	17.9%	12.5%	12.0%	10.1%
Transportation	4.3%	4.3%	5.2%	4.7%
Communications & Utilities	1.3%	1.5%	3.1%	3.1%
Wholesale	3.9%	3.1%	4.6%	4.9%
Retail	12.0%	11.6%	15.7%	16.5%
Financial	3.5%	2.8%	6.6%	5.5%
Services	6.7%	5.4%	9.1%	7.1%
Professional	7.9%	11.0%	15.6%	15.8%
Government	1.7%	2.6%	5.8%	3.4%

Compared to the other five cities, Chicago had the lowest percentages of Spanish-speaking professionals and managers, sales and clerical workers, and service workers and the highest percentage of operatives and laborers, as Figure 16 indicates.

INDUSTRY

Figure 17 shows the various industries in which workers were employed in 1970. In Chicago the Spanish-speaking were under-represented in every industry except in manufacturing where 56% of all Spanish-speaking workers were employed as compared with only 30% of all non-Spanish-speaking workers.

In the suburbs the Spanish-speaking were also concentrated in manufacturing jobs although the percentage was slightly less than in the city. There were relatively more Spanish-speaking workers in professional offices in the suburbs (11%) than in the city (8%), although the rate for the non-Spanish-speaking, at 16%, was the same in the city and suburbs. There were relatively more Spanish-speaking workers in government in the suburbs than in the city although the reverse was true for the non-Spanish-speaking.

Chicago ranked highest among the six cities in the proportion of Spanish-speaking workers employed in the durable manufacturing industry, second in transportation, and third in non-durable manufacturing. Chicago ranked second to last in government workers and construction, and last in communications and utilities, wholesale, retail, financial, service, and professional industries.

FIGURE 18. INDUSTRY OF SPANISH-SPEAKING WORKERS 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER IN MAJOR CITIES AND U.S.

INDUSTRY	CHICAGO	HOUSTON	LOS ANGELES	MIAMI	NEW YORK	SAN ANTONIO	U.S. TOTAL
Construction	2.3%	10.5%	4.2%	5.6%	2.0%	8.0%	6.0%
Manufacturing	56.5%	24.3%	37.1%	32.3%	35.5%	16.0%	27.2%
Durable	38.6%	15.8%	20.9%	11.7%	12.9%	5.9%	15.3%
Non-Durable	17.9%	8.5%	16.1%	20.7%	22.6%	10.1%	11.9%
Transportation	4.3%	3.3%	3.4%	3.9%	5.2%	2.6%	3.9%
Communications & Utilities	1.3%	2.3%	2.2%	1.7%	2.3%	2.5%	2.5%
Wholesale	3.9%	6.3%	4.7%	5.7%	4.1%	5.2%	4.5%
Retail	12.0%	18.7%	15.0%	18.1%	15.7%	19.6%	15.8%
Financial	3.5%	4.3%	5.7%	4.2%	8.5%	3.8%	4.1%
Services	6.7%	12.5%	11.9%	17.0%	10.3%	11.5%	10.4%
Professional	7.9%	11.9%	11.5%	9.3%	12.3%	12.9%	13.5%
Government	1.7%	3.2%	3.0%	0.9%	3.9%	16.9%	5.4%

EARNINGS

The median earnings of Chicago's Spanish-speaking males were $6,386 in 1969, considerably lower than the $7,954 for non-Spanish-speaking males. Spanish-speaking females earned $4,039 as a median, 15% less than the $4,744 for non-Spanish-speaking females.

The gap was considerable for Chicago's Spanish-speaking male operatives and female clerical workers. Their median earnings were 17% less than the median earnings for non-Spanish-speaking workers in the same occupations. Spanish-speaking professionals earned 16% less and craftsmen 15% less. The gap was somewhat less for Spanish-speaking male laborers and female operatives where it was 11% less than that for respective non-Spanish-speaking workers. The impact of these earnings gaps on the Spanish-speaking population is substantial because of the large proportion of male operatives in the Spanish-speaking labor force, and the relatively lower participation rate of Spanish-speaking females.

FIGURE 19. MEDIAN EARNINGS OF SPANISH-SPEAKING AND NON-SPANISH-SPEAKING MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS IN CHICAGO AND SUBURBS

	CHICAGO		SUBURBS	
	SPANISH-SPEAKING	NON-SPANISH-SPEAKING	SPANISH-SPEAKING	NON-SPANISH-SPEAKING
MALES				
Total	$ 6,386	$ 7,954	$ 7,978	$ 9,896
Professional & Managers	$ 8,588	$ 10,265	$ 11,719	$ 13,383
Craftsmen	$ 7,604	$ 8,998	$ 9,179	$ 10,616
Operatives	$ 6,150	$ 7,426	$ 7,417	$ 8,625
Laborers	$ 5,619	$ 6,299	$ 6,543	$ 5,956
FEMALES				
Total	$ 4,039	$ 4,744	$ 3,787	$ 4,226
Clerical	$ 4,230	$ 5,086	$ 4,165	$ 4,590
Operatives	$ 3,939	$ 4,444	$ 3,855	$ 4,306

In the suburbs the average gap between the median earnings of Spanish-speaking and non-Spanish-speaking males was 19%. Median earnings for Spanish-speaking males were $7,978 compared with $9,896 for the non-Spanish-speaking. Although

Spanish-speaking laborers earned more ($6,543) than non-Spanish-speaking laborers ($5,956), data on other occupations showed the Spanish-speaking earning less, for example -- male professionals (12% less at $11,719), male craftsmen (14% less at $9,179), male operatives at $7,417 or 14% less, and female clerical workers (9% less at $4,165).

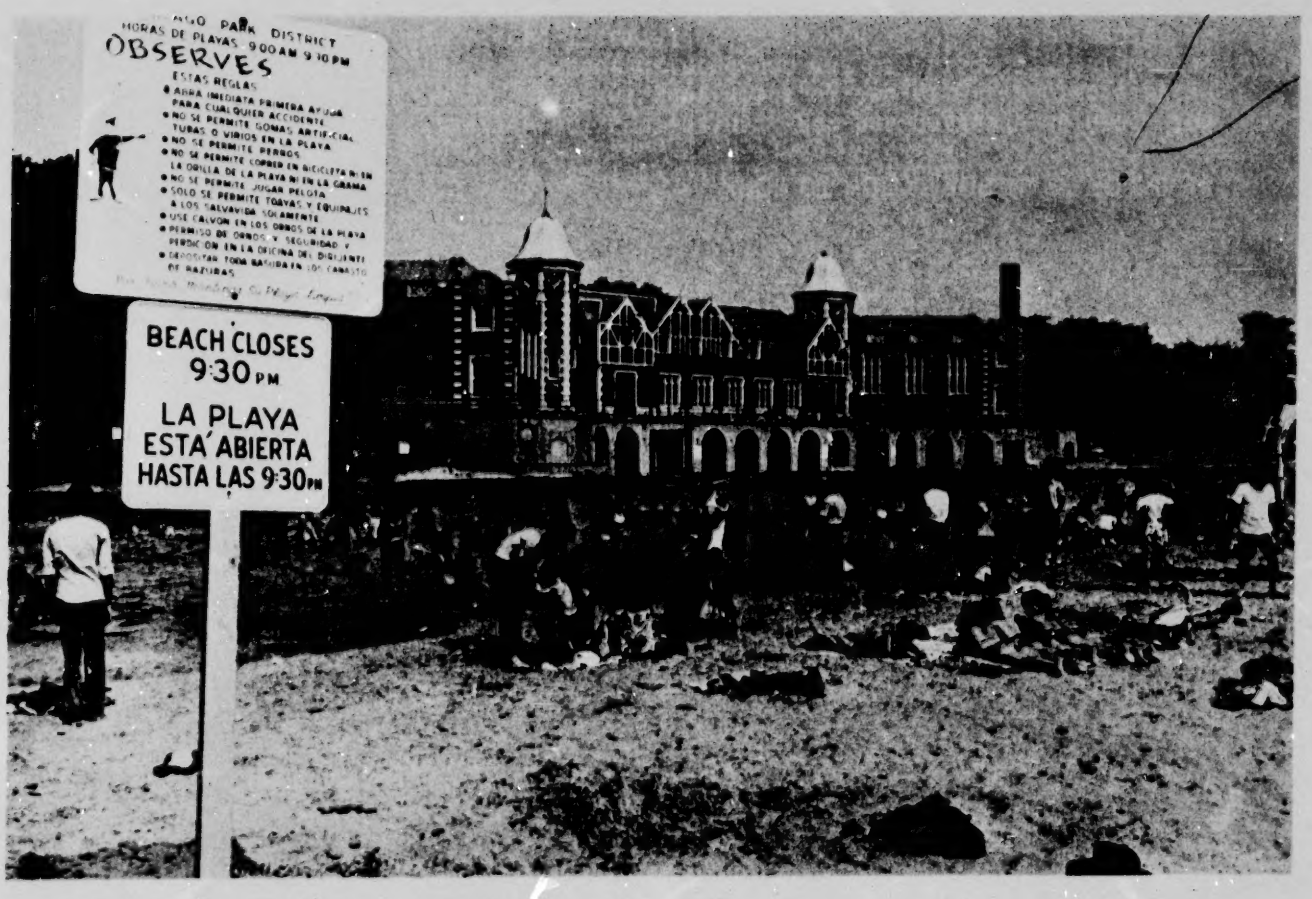
In terms of other cities, Chicago ranked second after Los Angeles in median earnings of Spanish-speaking male workers. However, for females, Chicago ranked first. The median earnings of male Spanish-speaking workers in Chicago at $6,386 were higher than the national median of $6,039. The comparable figures for Spanish-speaking females were $4,039 and $3,241.

FIGURE 20. MEDIAN EARNINGS OF SPANISH-SPEAKING MALE AND FEMALE WORKERS IN MAJOR CITIES AND U.S.

	LOS ANGELES	CHICAGO	HOUSTON	NEW YORK	SAN ANTONIO	MIAMI	U.S. TOTAL
MALES							
Total	$6,437	$6,386	$6,193	$5,431	$4,959	$4,908	$6,039
Professionals & Managers	$9,636	$8,588	$9,352	$7,041	$7,433	$6,749	$9,264
Craftsmen	$7,464	$7,604	$6,719	$6,239	$5,653	$5,555	$7,111
Operatives	$5,960	$6,150	$5,844	$5,149	$4,690	$4,596	$5,881
Laborers	$5,477	$5,619	$4,295	$5,051	$3,536	$4,049	$4,684
FEMALES							
Total	$3,694	$4,039	$3,233	$3,962	$2,836	$3,157	$3,241
Clerical	$4,458	$4,230	$3,861	$4,564	$3,457	$3,703	$3,919
Operatives	$3,490	$3,939	$3,141	$3,652	$2,868	$3,103	$3,299

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK

Both Spanish-speaking and non-Spanish-speaking workers depended heavily on the private automobile to get to their jobs in 1970. Fewer Spanish-speaking (39%) were drivers compared to the non-Spanish-speaking (44%). More were passengers in autos (13% vs. 10%), however. In terms of public means of transportation to work, more Spanish-speaking workers took a bus (31%) than the non-Spanish-speaking (26%) and fewer took a subway, elevated train, or railroad (7% vs. 10%).


MIAMI PARK DISTRICT
HORAS DE PLAYAS 9:00 AM 9:30 PM
OBSERVES
ESTAS REGLAS
• AYUDA INMEDIATA PRIMERA AYUDA
PARA CUALQUIER ACCIDENTE
• NO SE PERMITE SOMAS ARTIFICIAL
TUBAS O VIDRIOS EN LA PLAYA
• NO SE PERMITE PERROS
• NO SE PERMITE CORRER EN BICICLETA NI EN
LA ORILLA DE LA PLAYA NI EN LA GRAMA
• NO SE PERMITE JUGAR PELOTA
• SOLO SE PERMITE TOALLAS Y EQUIPAJES
A LOS SALVAVIDA SOLAMENTE
• USE CALVON EN LOS OJOS DE LA PLAYA
• PERMISO DE OJOS Y SEGURIDAD Y
PERSONAL EN LA OFICINA DEL DISTRITO
• DEPOSITAR TODA BASURA EN LOS CANASTO
DE BASURAS
BEACH CLOSES
9:30 PM
LA PLAYA
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0036

EDUCATION

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

In 1970 the Spanish-speaking population of Chicago as a group had much less formal schooling than the non-Spanish-speaking population. The median number of school years completed was 8.7 compared to 11.3 for the non-Spanish-speaking. Spanish-speaking males had slightly more education than females (8.8 vs. 8.6 years). The Spanish-speaking in the suburbs had a median of 10.2 years compared to 12.4 for the non-Spanish-speaking.

Nationwide, median school years completed for the Spanish-speaking was 9.6. Chicago's Spanish-speaking population had a low level of education relative to the other five major Spanish-speaking cities, ranking fourth.

FIGURE 21. EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE SPANISH-SPEAKING POPULATION OVER 25 YEARS OF AGE IN MAJOR CITIES AND U.S.

CITY	MEDIAN SCHOOL YEARS COMPLETED	PERCENT COMPLETING HIGH SCHOOL
Los Angeles	10.3	39.8%
Miami	9.2	39.0%
Houston	9.0	32.7%
CHICAGO	8.7	27.1%
New York	8.5	20.1%
San Antonio	7.8	25.0%
U.S. TOTAL	9.6	36.0%

As another indication of the low education level, only 27% of the Spanish-speaking 25 years of age and over in the city had completed high school compared with 45% of the non-Spanish-speaking population. Slightly over 10% of the Spanish-speaking population had completed some college versus 18% of the non-Spanish-speaking population.

In the six cities, median school years completed generally correlated with percent completing high school, Chicago ranking fourth on both. (See Figure 21.)

Comparison of data for various age groups indicates that members of the younger generation of Spanish-speakers have more education than their elders although

there is still a wide gap separating them from the non-Spanish-speaking population of the same age group. Thirty-six percent of Chicago's Spanish-speaking population 18-24 years old had completed four years of high school compared with only 27% of those 25 years and older. In comparison, however, 62% of the non-Spanish-speaking population in the 18-24 years old bracket had completed high school while 45% of those in the 25 years old and over bracket had completed high school.

FIGURE 22. SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF THE SPANISH-SPEAKING AND NON-SPANISH-SPEAKING POPULATION OF CHICAGO - APRIL, 1970

AGE	PERCENT ENROLLED	
	SPANISH	NON-SPANISH
3 and 4 years old	9.1%	12.7%
5 and 6 years old	74.6%	80.5%
7 to 13 years old	95.6%	97.1%
14 and 15 years old	93.3%	95.9%
16 and 17 years old	77.6%	87.9%
18 and 19 years old	40.7%	51.7%
20 and 21 years old	11.9%	27.8%
22 to 24 years old	6.2%	16.3%
25 to 34 years old	3.8%	6.9%

DROP-OUT PROBLEM

The "drop-out" problem of Spanish-speaking youth can be identified by looking at enrollment for youths 16-17 years of age. In 1970, 22% of Chicago's Spanish-speaking youth in this age group were not enrolled in school which is almost double the figure of 12% for the non-Spanish-speaking in the same age group.

In the suburbs, 17% of the Spanish-speaking 16-17 years of age were not enrolled in school as compared to 7% of the non-Spanish-speaking. In the U.S. as a whole, 17% of the Spanish-speaking in the same age group were not enrolled vs. 11% of the non-Spanish-speaking. Chicago ranked second highest among the six cities in percent of 16 and 17 year olds not enrolled in school.

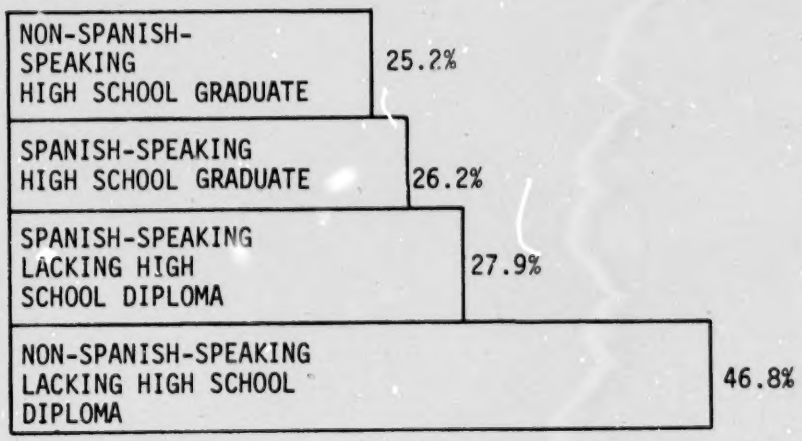
FIGURE 23. PERCENT OF SPANISH-SPEAKING YOUTHS 16 AND 17 YEARS OLD NOT ENROLLED IN SCHOOL IN MAJOR CITIES AND U.S.

New York	22.7%
CHICAGO	22.4%
Houston	20.3%
San Antonio	15.9%
Los Angeles	15.3%
Miami	12.7%
U.S. TOTAL	16.8%

SIGNIFICANCE OF A HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA FOR EMPLOYMENT

Possession of a high school diploma does not seem to be a deciding factor in the ability of recent Spanish-speaking graduates to obtain and retain employment. The unemployment rate for Chicago's Spanish-speaking male graduates 16 to 21 years old (26%) was very close to the 28% for Spanish-speaking male drop-outs. Spanish-speaking males without a diploma, however, were better off than similar non-Spanish-speaking males of which almost 47% were unemployed (see Figure 24).

FIGURE 24. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE OF CHICAGO'S SPANISH-SPEAKING AND NON-SPANISH-SPEAKING MALE POPULATION 16-21 YEARS OF AGE BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL



EL MARINERO
RESTAURANT
NO LEFT TURN
BEGUNS BUENO
BONITO BARATO

Housing

PERSONS PER ROOM

Persons per room is frequently used as a measure of overcrowding, that is, whether or not there is adequate living space for each person in a household. Households with more than one person per room have traditionally been considered overcrowded by urban analysts. Based on this definition, there was considerable overcrowding among Chicago's Spanish-speaking in 1970. Twenty-four percent of the Spanish-speaking households were in housing units with more than one person per room as compared to 9% for the non-Spanish-speaking. This is due somewhat to the large family size of the Spanish-speaking, although for economic reasons many are probably living in smaller size housing units than they would prefer. For example, 36% of the five-person Spanish-speaking households and 74% of the households with six persons or more were overcrowded in 1970 compared to only 17% of the households with two to four persons. In each category approximately twice as many Spanish-speaking households were overcrowded when compared to non-Spanish-speaking households, except in the category of six or more persons.

FIGURE 25. OVERCROWDING AND HOUSEHOLD SIZE OF SPANISH-SPEAKING AND NON-SPANISH-SPEAKING HOUSEHOLDS IN CHICAGO

NUMBER OF PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD	UNITS WITH MORE THAN ONE PERSON PER ROOM	
	SPANISH-SPEAKING	NON-SPANISH-SPEAKING
2	3.8%	1.3%
3	4.4%	2.1%
4	9.2%	4.6%
5	35.6%	18.3%
6 or more	73.8%	67.5%

By comparison, 25% of the Spanish-speaking households in the suburbs were overcrowded. For the nation as a total, the Spanish-speaking overcrowded rate was 26%. Chicago ranked lowest in overcrowding among the six cities with large Spanish-speaking populations (see Figure 26).

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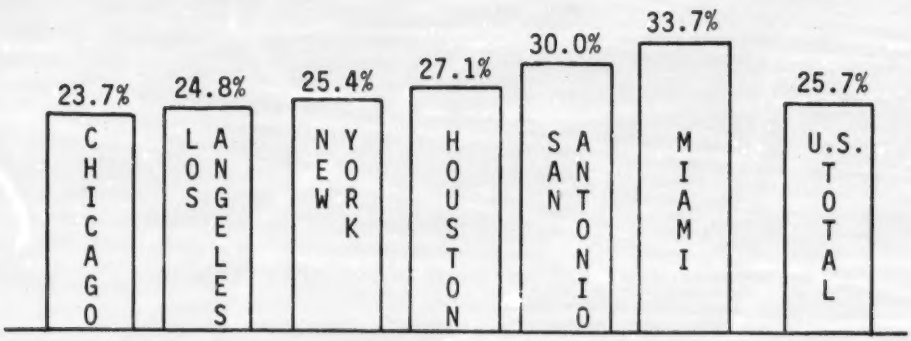
FIGURE 26. PERCENTAGE OF SPANISH-SPEAKING HOUSEHOLDS OVERCROWDED IN MAJOR CITIES AND U.S.



PLUMBING FACILITIES

The availability of adequate plumbing facilities is considered the best measure of housing quality available from 1970 census data. Adequate plumbing consists of the availability in the housing unit of hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower for the exclusive use of the occupants.

In Chicago, 96% of the housing units occupied by Spanish-speaking persons had complete plumbing facilities. In comparison, 97% of Chicago's non-Spanish-speaking population lived in housing units with complete plumbing facilities. Nationwide, Chicago ranked fifth among the six cities and was higher than the national average for the Spanish-speaking (see Figure 27).

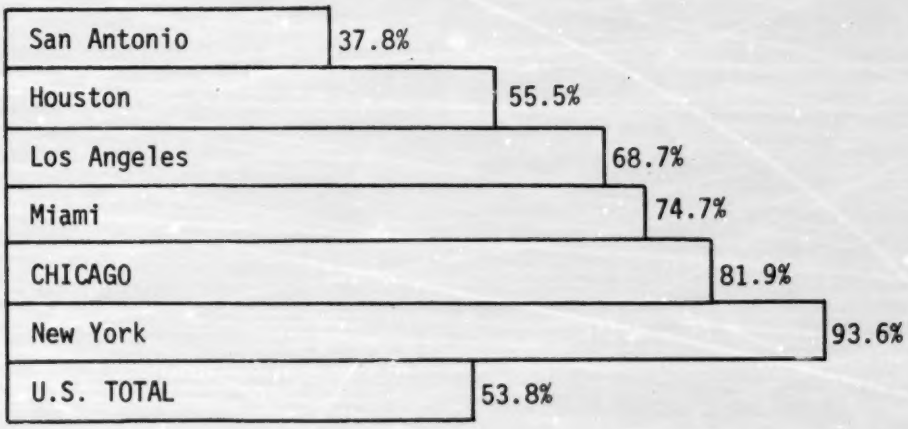
FIGURE 27. PERCENT OF SPANISH-SPEAKING OCCUPIED HOUSING WITH ADEQUATE PLUMBING FACILITIES IN MAJOR CITIES AND U.S.

Houston	97.8%
Los Angeles	97.6%
New York	97.5%
Miami	95.9%
CHICAGO	95.6%
San Antonio	90.4%
U.S. TOTAL	93.8%

RENTERS

In 1970, the great majority of Chicago's Spanish-speaking households were renters (82%). Among Chicago's non-Spanish-speaking population the rate was 50%. Comparisons with other cities and the U.S. total are shown in Figure 28.

FIGURE 28. PERCENTAGE OF SPANISH-SPEAKING HOUSEHOLDS IN RENTAL UNITS IN MAJOR CITIES AND U.S.



The median gross rent of $110 for the Spanish-speaking was lower than the $124 for the non-Spanish-speaking population of the city. Gross rent is the monthly rent plus the average cost of utilities and fuel.

FIGURE 29. GROSS RENT OF SPANISH-SPEAKING AND NON-SPANISH-SPEAKING RENTER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS IN CHICAGO

GROSS RENT	SPANISH - SPEAKING		NON-SPANISH-SPEAKING	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Less Than $60	1,502	3.0%	27,219	4.0%
$60 to $79	5,310	10.6%	60,721	8.8%
$80 to $99	11,215	22.3%	105,261	15.3%
$100 to $149	26,349	52.4%	314,099	45.7%
$150 to $199	4,690	9.3%	120,935	17.6%
$200 to $299	748	1.5%	35,509	5.2%
$300 or more	101	0.2%	10,910	1.6%
No Cash Rent	378	0.8%	13,163	1.9%
Median Gross Rent	$ 110	---	$ 124	---

In the suburbs, the median gross rent for the Spanish-speaking was $115, and for the non-Spanish-speaking it was $147. Among the six cities with a large Spanish-speaking population, Chicago ranked second highest in median gross rent.

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FIGURE 30. MEDIAN GROSS RENT FOR SPANISH-SPEAKING RENTER HOUSEHOLDS IN MAJOR CITIES AND U.S.

Miami	$ 120
CHICAGO	$ 110
Los Angeles	$ 99
New York	$ 93
Houston	$ 88
San Antonio	$ 64
U.S. TOTAL	$ 99

The Spanish-speaking renters of Chicago tend to live in smaller apartment buildings than the non-Spanish-speaking. For example, 31% of Spanish-speaking households lived in 3 and 4 flats in 1970, compared with 19% of the non-Spanish-speaking. On the other hand, 31% of non-Spanish-speaking households lived in buildings containing 20 units or more compared with only 13% for the Spanish-speaking (see Figure 31).

FIGURE 31. RENTAL HOUSING BY SIZE OF STRUCTURE FOR CHICAGO'S SPANISH-SPEAKING AND NON-SPANISH-SPEAKING POPULATION

STRUCTURE TYPE	SPANISH - SPEAKING		NON-SPANISH-SPEAKING	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
Single Family	2,146	4.3%	33,825	4.9%
Two Flat	8,328	16.5%	115,032	16.7%
3-4 Flat	15,834	31.4%	130,324	18.9%
5-9 Units	13,257	26.3%	122,200	17.7%
10-19 Units	4,483	8.9%	76,594	11.1%
20 units or more	6,363	12.6%	211,564	30.7%

Chicago's Spanish-speaking renters also tend to live in older buildings. For example, as Figure 32 shows, 79% of the structures in which the Spanish-speaking renters lived in 1970 were built prior to 1939 as compared with 69% for the non-Spanish-speaking.

FIGURE 32. CHICAGO'S SPANISH-SPEAKING AND NON-SPANISH-SPEAKING RENTAL HOUSING BY AGE OF STRUCTURE IN 1970

AGE	SPANISH - SPEAKING		NON-SPANISH-SPEAKING	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
One Year	501	0.9%	10,630	1.5%
2-5 Years	620	1.2%	31,793	4.6%
6-10 Years	710	1.5%	40,485	5.9%
11-20 Years	1,850	3.7%	56,183	8.2%
21-30 Years	6,792	13.5%	76,828	11.1%
Over 30 Years	39,945	79.2%	473,844	68.7%

The Spanish-speaking renters in Chicago paid a smaller proportion of their income for housing than the non-Spanish-speaking. For example, 31% of the Spanish-speaking households paid 25% or more of their income for rent as against 39% for the non-Spanish-speaking, and 19% paid 35% or more compared with 25% of the non-Spanish-speaking. In the suburbs 26% of the Spanish-speaking renters paid 25% or more vs. 33% of the non-Spanish-speaking and 14% paid 35% or more compared with 19% of the non-Spanish-speaking. Comparisons to other cities are shown in Figure 33.

FIGURE 33. GROSS RENT OF SPANISH-SPEAKING HOUSEHOLDS AS A PERCENTAGE OF INCOME IN MAJOR CITIES

	MORE THAN 25%	MORE THAN 35%
Miami	47.3%	29.2%
New York	40.8%	25.6%
Los Angeles	36.6%	22.2%
CHICAGO	31.3%	19.3%
San Antonio	28.7%	16.6%
Houston	28.5%	16.7%

HOME OWNERS

The Spanish-speaking population of Chicago had a relatively low rate of home ownership. In 1970, 18% of Chicago's Spanish-speaking households owned their own homes as compared to 34% for the non-Spanish-speaking. The median home value was $18,900 in comparison to $21,336 for the non-Spanish-speaking. Figure 34 shows value ranges for the Spanish-speaking and non-Spanish-speaking owner-occupied housing units in Chicago.

FIGURE 34. VALUE OF SPANISH-SPEAKING AND NON-SPANISH-SPEAKING OWNER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS IN CHICAGO

VALUE	SPANISH - SPEAKING	NON-SPANISH-SPEAKING
Less Than $5,000	0.8%	0.3%
$ 5,000 to $ 7,499	1.2%	0.9%
$ 7,500 to $ 9,999	3.7%	2.5%
$10,000 to $14,999	20.6%	11.6%
$15,000 to $19,999	31.8%	27.3%
$20,000 to $24,999	22.4%	27.6%
$25,000 or more	19.5%	29.8%
Median	$18,900	$21,336

In the suburbs 53% of Spanish-speaking households owned their own homes as compared to 72% for the non-Spanish-speaking. Median home values were $19,287 and $24,480 respectively. Nationally, the median value for Spanish-speaking owner-occupied housing units was $14,900. Chicago had the third highest median home value among the six cities compared in this report, after New York and Los Angeles.

FIGURE 35. MEDIAN VALUE OF SPANISH-SPEAKING OWNER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS IN MAJOR CITIES AND U.S.

New York	$ 23,700
Los Angeles	$ 21,800
CHICAGO	$ 18,900
Miami	$ 17,500
Houston	$ 11,300
San Antonio	$ 9,300
U.S. TOTAL	$ 14,900

The houses of the Spanish-speaking tend to be older than those of the non-Spanish-speaking. Seventy percent of the units owned by the Spanish-speaking in 1970 were built prior to 1939 as compared to 60% for the non-Spanish-speaking. In 1970 the non-Spanish-speaking owned more units built in the 1950's than the Spanish-speaking -- 19% vs. 9%.

FIGURE 36. AGE OF CHICAGO'S SPANISH-SPEAKING AND NON-SPANISH-SPEAKING OWNER OCCUPIED STRUCTURES

	SPANISH - SPEAKING		NON-SPANISH-SPEAKING	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
One Year	78	0.7%	2,304	0.6%
2-5 Years	281	2.5%	11,032	2.9%
6-10 Years	577	5.2%	19,473	5.1%
11-20 Years	1,057	9.5%	74,894	19.4%
21-30 Years	1,374	12.4%	44,762	11.6%
Over 30 Years	7,746	69.7%	232,853	60.4%

SELECTED EQUIPMENT

Of Chicago's Spanish-speaking households in 1970, 57% had automobiles as compared to 61% for non-Spanish-speaking households. In the suburbs the percentages were 87% and 91% respectively. A telephone was available to 64% of Chicago's Spanish-speaking households. The comparable percentage for the non-Spanish in Chicago was 85%. In the suburbs the percentages were 82% and 95% respectively.

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